

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-14-057, filed 6/25/08, effective 7/26/08)

**WAC 16-54-071 Domestic equine and equine reproductive products--Importation requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1) (a) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, all (~~horses, donkeys, mules, and other~~) domestic equine and equine reproductive products entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) Equine vaccinated against equine viral arteritis (EVA) must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate.

(c) Reproductive products from donors that test positive for EVA must be accompanied by an application and entry permit.

(d) Domestic equine from the western states of Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico may enter Washington state for shows, rides, or other events either with a certificate of veterinary inspection or with a document similar to the Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and Movement Permit. Individual trips cannot exceed ninety days.

(e) An itinerary of interstate travel must be filed with the department within fourteen days of the expiration of the movement permit.

(2) All certificates and forms may be obtained from and sent to:

Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Animal Services Division  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
P.O. Box 42577  
Olympia, Washington 98504-2577

**Exemptions to import health requirements.**

(3) Horses traveling into Washington state with their Oregon or Idaho owners in private conveyance for round-trip visits of not more than four days duration for purposes other than breeding are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection.

**Import test requirements.**

**Equine infectious anemia (EIA).**

(4) All domestic equine, except foals under six months of age accompanying their negative tested dams, must have a negative test for equine infectious anemia (EIA) within twelve months before entering Washington state.

**Exemptions to EIA test requirements.**

(5) Domestic equine moving to Washington from Oregon are excluded from EIA test requirements.

**Equine viral arteritis (EVA).**

(6) Intact males over six months of age must test antibody

negative for EVA within thirty days before entry into Washington state or have proof of vaccination.

(7) Vaccinated equine that test antibody positive for EVA must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection that provides proof of:

(a) A prevaccination negative antibody blood test;

(b) Vaccination within ten days of the prevaccination blood test; and

(c) Approved method of animal identification. Approved methods of identification are:

(i) Photograph or clearly drawn picture of the animal (both sides and front);

(ii) Brand (hot iron or freeze brand);

(iii) Microchip; and/or

(iv) Lip tattoo.

(8) Intact males over six months of age and equine reproductive products from donors that test positive for EVA may enter Washington state only if accompanied by an entry permit and a statement on the certificate of veterinary inspection verifying that the consignee:

(a) Has been advised of the positive antibody test results and the associated risks of EVA infection;

(b) Agrees to follow the recommendations of the Office International des Epizooties of the World Organization of Animal Health regarding EVA and USDA recommendations found in the *Equine Viral Arteritis Uniform Methods and Rules*, effective April 19, 2004; and

(c) Consents to the shipment.

(9) Intact males that test antibody positive for EVA are required to have an entry permit and may be subject to quarantine.

(10) Equine semen and embryos require an entry permit and must originate from donors that have proof of vaccination or a negative antibody test for EVA during the current breeding season.

(11) Equine semen and embryos from antibody positive donors must be used or implanted only in vaccinated or seropositive mares. These mares must be isolated for twenty-one days following insemination or implantation.

(12) Additional testing for EVA may be required during emergency disease conditions declared by the director.

#### **Piroplasmosis.**

(13) Any equine that has ever tested positive for piroplasmosis may not enter Washington state.

(14) Any equine that has originated from a country or state where piroplasmosis is endemic must be negative to a C-ELISA test within thirty days before entry into Washington state, and must be quarantined upon arrival and retested within sixty to ninety days. Horses that test positive on the post-arrival C-ELISA test are not permitted to remain in the state and must be removed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-14-056, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07)

**WAC 16-54-090 Goats--Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1) All goats entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection. The certificate of veterinary inspection must state that the ~~((animals))~~ goats are free from clinical signs or known exposure to any infectious or communicable disease including, but not limited to, footrot, sore mouth, and caseous lymphadenitis.

(2) Female dairy goats six months of age or older must test negative for brucellosis and tuberculosis within thirty days before they enter Washington state.

(3) Sexually intact goats must have official USDA scrapie identification.

**Exemption to import health requirements.**

(4) Goats traveling into Washington state with their Oregon and Idaho owners in private conveyance for round-trip visits of not more than four days duration for purposes other than breeding are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-14-057, filed 6/25/08, effective 7/26/08)

**WAC 16-54-145 Poultry and game birds, including ratites--Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1) All poultry ~~((and game birds, including ratites))~~, excluding doves and pigeons, imported into Washington state must be accompanied by a ~~((certificate of veterinary inspection.))~~:

(a) Certificate of veterinary inspection; or

(b) USDA NPIP VS form 9-3 (Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults); or

(c) USDA VS form 17-6 (Certificate for Poultry or Hatching Eggs for Export) ~~((will be accepted in lieu of the certificate of veterinary inspection))~~.

~~((b) For hatching eggs and baby poultry, a USDA NPIP VS form 9-3 (Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults) may be used in lieu of the certificate of veterinary inspection.~~

~~((c))~~ (2) The certificate of veterinary inspection and the USDA VS form 17-6 must include either the NPIP number or negative results of the required tests.

~~((2))~~ (3) Poultry or hatching eggs must originate from flocks or areas not under state or federal restriction.

~~((3))~~ (4) Each ratite entering Washington state must be permanently identified with USDA approved identification. The type of identification must be listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

### **Import test requirements.**

~~((+4))~~ (5) Poultry ~~((and game birds must:~~

~~(a) Originate from)), poults, and eggs, excluding doves and pigeons, that originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the state animal health official or are from an NPIP participant flock ((that has met)) must meet the classification requirements ((for pullorum-typhoid, *Salmonella enteritidis*, and avian influenza; or~~

~~(b) Test negative within thirty days before entering Washington for pullorum-typhoid, *S. enteritidis*, and avian influenza. Serum testing or NPIP member status is also required for the following species:~~

~~(i) Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*).~~

~~(ii) Coturnix quail (*Coturnix coturnix*).~~

~~(iii) Pure or hybrid Ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*).~~

~~(iv) Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*).~~

~~(v) Hungarian partridge (*Perdix perdix*).~~

~~(5) Hatching eggs must originate from an NPIP participant flock that has met classification requirements for the diseases listed in subsection (4) (a) of this section. If the parent breeder flock is not an NPIP participant, the parent birds must be tested for the above diseases within thirty days before entry.~~

~~(6) Turkeys and wild turkeys, their poults, and eggs must originate from a producer who is participating in the mycoplasmosis control phase of the NPIP or must have been tested serologically negative for *M. gallisepticum* and *M. synoviae* within thirty days of entry.)~~ stated in subsection (8) of this section.

(6) If poultry do not originate from an NPIP participant flock, they must test negative for the diseases listed in subsection (8) of this section thirty days before entry into the state of Washington.

(7) If hatching eggs are from non-NPIP participant flocks, then the parent breeder flock must be tested for the diseases in subsection (8) of this section within thirty days before the hatching eggs enter the state of Washington.

(8) Poultry, excluding doves and pigeons, must have a negative test for the following diseases:

<u>Disease control classifications</u>	<u>Poultry type</u>			
	<u>Egg-type chickens</u>	<u>Meat-type chickens</u>	<u>Turkeys</u>	<u>Other<sup>1</sup></u>
<u>Pullorum-typhoid</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES<sup>2</sup></u>
<u>Avian influenza</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>YES</u>
<u><i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i></u>	<u>:-</u>	<u>:-</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>:-</u>
<u><i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i></u>	<u>:-</u>	<u>:-</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>:-</u>
<u><i>Salmonella enteritidis</i></u>	<u>YES (commercial)<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>:-</u>	<u>:-</u>	<u>:-</u>

<sup>1</sup>Waterfowl, hobby, fancy, exhibition chickens, game birds, ratites, and backyard flocks.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding waterfowl.

<sup>3</sup>Commercial means producers with three thousand or more birds regardless of shipment size.

### **Exemptions to import health requirements.**

~~((+7))~~ (9) Doves, pigeons, waterfowl, game birds, and poultry destined for immediate slaughter are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection and testing requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-14-057, filed 6/25/08, effective 7/26/08)

**WAC 16-54-160 Birds other than poultry, including exotic birds--Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1) All birds other than poultry entering Washington state require a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains the following statement:

"To the best of my knowledge, the birds listed on this certificate are not infected with exotic Newcastle disease, psittacosis, or avian influenza and have been free from clinical signs of or known exposure to infectious or communicable disease during the past thirty days."

(2) All birds must be individually identified with a numbered leg band or in a manner appropriate to the species.

**Exemptions to import health requirements.**

(3) Family pet birds are exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection and identification requirements if they:

- (a) Are two or less in number; and
- (b) Have not been purchased within thirty days of entry into Washington state; and
- (c) Are traveling by private conveyance with their owners.

**WILD AND EXOTIC ANIMALS ((~~AND BIRDS~~)), INCLUDING ZOO ANIMALS**

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-14-056, filed 6/28/07, effective 7/29/07)

**WAC 16-54-180 Wild and exotic animals ((~~and birds~~))--Importation and testing requirements. Import health requirements.**

(1) Wild and exotic animals ((~~and birds~~)) entering Washington state must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian licensed in the state of origin, or accompanied by an international certificate of health.

(2) All wild and exotic animals must be accompanied by an entry permit.

**Import test requirements.**

- (3) **Brucellosis:** Within thirty days before entering

Washington state, negative serologic testing must be conducted on the following categories of captive wild or exotic animals that are more than six months of age:

**Table 1.**  
**Wild and exotic animals that must be tested for**  
**brucellosis**

<b>Tested For</b>	<b>Species Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name Examples</b>
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	<i>Camelidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vicuna</li> <li>• Guanaco</li> </ul>
	<i>Cervidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elk</li> <li>• Caribou</li> <li>• Moose</li> <li>• Reindeer</li> <li>• Deer</li> </ul>
	<i>Giraffidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giraffe</li> <li>• Okapi</li> </ul>
	<i>Bovidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antelope</li> <li>• Wild cattle (gaur, banteng, kaupre, yak)</li> <li>• Bison (American bison, European bison)</li> <li>• Buffalo (Asian water buffalo, tamaraw, lowland anoa, mountain anoa, African buffalo)</li> </ul>
	<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild sheep (bighorn sheep, <del>((dall's))</del> <u>Dall's</u> sheep, mouflon, argoli, uriol, blue sheep, barbary sheep, red sheep)</li> <li>• Wild goats (Rocky Mountain goat, ibex, walia ibex, west <del>((caucasian))</del> <u>Caucasian</u> tur, east <del>((caucasian))</del> <u>Caucasian</u> tur, Spanish ibex, markhor)</li> </ul>

Tested For	Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
<i>Brucella suis</i>	<i>Suidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wild swine (European wild boar, bearded pig, Jovan pig, pygmy hog, wart hog, giant forest pig, East Indian swine or Babirusa, African bush pig, peccaries)</li> </ul>
<i>Brucella suis</i> biovar 4	Cervidae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Caribou</li> <li>● Reindeer</li> </ul>
<i>Brucella ovis</i>	<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All wild sheep and goats must be tested and found negative to <i>Brucella ovis</i> within thirty days before entering Washington state</li> </ul>

(4) **Tuberculosis** (*Mycobacterium bovis* and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*):

(a) Animals less than six months of age that are nursing negative tested dams may be excluded from tuberculosis test requirements.

(b) Within thirty days before entering Washington state, the animals listed in the following table must test negative for *M. bovis* and *M. tuberculosis* by a skin test or other approved test that follows federal tuberculosis protocols:

**Table 2.**  
**Wild and exotic animals that must be tested for tuberculosis**

Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
<i>Ceropithecidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Old world primates</li> </ul>
<i>Elephantidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <u>Elephants<sup>1</sup></u></li> </ul>
<i>Hylobotidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gibbons</li> <li>● Lessor apes</li> </ul>
<i>Pongidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Great apes</li> </ul>
<i>Bovidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Antelope</li> <li>● Wild cattle</li> </ul>
<i>Ovidae, Capridae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wild sheep</li> <li>● Wild goats</li> </ul>
<i>Cervidae, Giraffidae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Elk</li> <li>● Caribou</li> </ul>

Species Scientific Name	Common Name Examples
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- Moose
- Reindeer
- Deer
- Giraffe
- Okapi

<sup>1</sup>Negative trunk wash or other USDA-validated tuberculosis test every twelve months.

(c) *Cervidae*, such as elk, deer, caribou, moose, and reindeer and *Giraffidae*, such as giraffe and okapi, must be from herds not known to be infected with, exposed to, or affected by tuberculosis. They must also test negative for *M. bovis* using the testing requirements defined in Title 9 CFR Part 77.33 (January 1, 2006).

(d) For all captive wild or exotic animals not listed in Table 2 in subsection (2)(b) of this section, the following statement signed by the animal's owner or agent must be placed on the official certificate of veterinary inspection:

"To my knowledge, the animals listed on this certificate are not infected with tuberculosis and have not been exposed to animals infected with tuberculosis during the past twelve months."

(5) **Pseudorabies:** All wild swine imported for zoos, exhibitions or to a research facility must test negative for pseudorabies no more than thirty days before entry into Washington state and must be held in quarantine for thirty to sixty days pending a postentry retest.

(6) **Equine infectious anemia:** All wild horses, donkeys, and hybrids of the family *Equidae* must test negative on an approved test for equine infectious anemia no more than six months before entry into Washington state.

(7) **Elaphostrongylinae** (*Parelaphostrongylus tenuis* (meningeal worm) and *Elaphostrongylus cervis* (muscle worm)): Before entering Washington state, all *Cervidae* must be examined for *Elaphostrongylinae* infection in the absence of anthelmintic treatment that could mask detection of the parasite.

(a) **All *Cervidae* residing for at least six months** west of a line through the eastern boundaries of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas or geographical boundaries as otherwise designated by the state veterinarian must have a negative fecal exam for dorsal-spined larvae made by an approved laboratory using the Baermann technique ((and)). Animals must be certified that they have not been treated with or exposed to anthelmintics for at least thirty days before testing.

(b) **All *Cervidae* residing for less than six months** west of a line through the eastern boundaries of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas or geographical boundaries as otherwise designated by the state veterinarian or from east of that line must be held in a preentry quarantine for thirty to sixty days and have two fecal tests for dorsal-spined larvae made by an approved laboratory using the Baermann technique.

(i) The first test must be conducted at least thirty days and



not more than forty days before the second test.

(ii) Fecal samples of at least thirty grams per sample are to be collected by an accredited veterinarian from the animal's rectum and identified by the animal's official identification number.

(iii) During the thirty-day testing period, test animals must be held in quarantine and isolated from all other *Cervidae* not included in the shipment.

(iv) If any animal tests positive to either of the two fecal tests, neither that animal nor any other animal held in quarantine with the infected animal may be imported into Washington state.

(c) All imported *Cervidae* must be held for one hundred eighty days in an onsite quarantine and be available for inspection by the director during this time.

(d) Every thirty, sixty, ninety, one hundred twenty, one hundred fifty, and one hundred eighty days after arrival, fecal samples from the animals must be tested by the Baermann technique in an approved laboratory and be found negative for dorsal-spined larvae. Animals that test positive for dorsal-spined larvae must either be removed from Washington state or destroyed.

(e) To prevent the presence of the gastropod intermediate hosts of *Elaphostrongylinae* larvae, the quarantine site must be prepared and inspected before the imported animals enter. Preparation includes:

(i) Providing a hard surface, such as asphalt or concrete, on which to keep the animals;

(ii) Spraying the quarantine area with an EPA-registered molluscicide; and

(iii) Spraying a four-meter wide tract around the perimeter of the holding compound with an EPA-registered molluscicide. This perimeter tract must be treated once every five days and within twenty-four hours of precipitation (10 mm or more) to ensure that the gastropod population is kept to zero within the compound.

(8) **Rabies:** Any carnivorous mammal taken from the wild is prohibited from entering Washington state if rabies has been diagnosed in the state of origin during the past twelve months.